THE EXAMINER.

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Examiner to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusul of it, they may be induced to subscribe

Wait a little! Kentucky, when she getthrough her political conflicts, will show the country, what true anti-slavery feeling means.

We fear our friends elsewhere are too indifferent about the matter. With all their professions, they think it more important to elect, or put down political candidates, than to help on the cause of Emancipation. We hope otherwise; but if it be so, let us rely upon ourselves, and secure all the good and all the glory, now and bereafter.

Let us, then, prepare, and show how much we value freedom, and what we are ready to all courtesy-and stands up for slavery boldly encrifice for it.

We have heard men of the highest character for both intelligence and virtue, say that the cit- the side of Liberty, we shall find an hundred izens of slave States are right in opposing emancipation, when those of other States use improper means to effect it. They say it is not merely the Revolution quail before the eye or tongue of material, but right, when the people of the the perpetualist of their day? Did they besitate North abuse Kentuckians for holding slaves, that to lash with manly severity the monstrous wrong, Kentucky should refuse to take measures for or to shame into silence its defenders by the morpation," says one; "but when I read the ac- ed of tolerating any man or set of men, who Abolitionists, I became opposed to it." Well, this is natural in our present imperfect state, a duty to uphold and extend it. The very thought but is it right? Ought we to suffer the improp- was scouled by them. They held the propositio erconduct of others to affect our own actions? Ought we to do wrong because others do so !-"We ought not to do wrong because others do so; but a thing which is not absolutely right. may become right from its relation to other

to think over this subject carefully, and it still its strong language: seems to us that they are wrong. We can im- ... We will neither import, nor purchase any agine circumstances in which the conduct of an slave imported, after the first day of December individual may properly affect our course to- next; after which time we will wholly discontinuous wards him, but none in which the laws of jus- acthe slave trade, and will neither be concerne tice between two persons are annulled or suspended by the abusive language of a third par- who are concerned in it." ty. One Kentuckian is under moral obligation | How direct! how manly! how worthy the pat to pay another Kentuckian some money. This riots of the days that tried men's souls. And obligation the honest debtor would feel to be ab- think you that such men would now, if alive, tolsolute; and if the Cham of Tartary or the Great | erate the extension of slavery? Think you that Mogui should condescend to call him a rascal they would listen to any man who would uphold and a cheat, he would feel himself as much its perpetuation? Their very spirit would revolt bound to pay the debt as ever. If he were on at such cruel inhumanity-such wanton injustthe way to the house of his creditor with the ice. Nor let any one suppose that these, our money in his pocket, and, like the Princess in the fathers, were divided on this issue. The article that no more effectual aid can be given to my derful to see the change effectual in a community, Arabian Nights, he should hear all around him quoted above, (see first Vol. of the Journals of motion of the 20th of June, in favor of reform. by having the minds of its members earnestly the cries of "Thief! Rogue! Murderer!" we Congress,) was signed by the President, Peyto. should consider him as acting right in going on Randolph, and by all the States represented. to pay the debt. If we were standing on the Here are their glorious names. roof of a burning house, and beneath us the flames were rushing up, and crash after crash John Sullivan, told us that the whole building would soon be the prey of the fiery ruin, should we be right in Thomas Cushing, refusing to escape because, mingled with the Samuel Adams, rouring of the flames, the cry of "Fool! fool!" was coming to our ears from the surrounding crowdl If, while we were drowning, those Stephen Hopkins, standing on the shore should atter abusive epi- | Samuel Ward, thets, ought we refuse to take hold of the log at our hand? Suppose that the father of a family wishes to do something for the lasting good of Silas Dean. his children-ought he to be deterred by the clamors of those who unjustly accuse him of Isaac Low, cruelty? If all his neighbors, if the whole world John Alsop. should engage in heaping upon him the most James Duane abusive epithets, would his conscience justify William Floyd, him in refusing to do good to the objects of his love? If a husband were unjustly accused of S. Boerum, cruelty to his wife, ought he, on that account, refuse to contribute to her happiness?

A thousand illustrations present themselves to the mind. Let us take one more. An absolute monarch wishes to ensure the full enjoyment of John D. Hart. their rights to his subjects. He sees that the object which he has in view will advance the good of his people and his own happiness. He is laboring to devise plans for accomplishing his for defending the rights of men, for standing up noble ands in the best manner. His conscience tells him he is right. Joy thrills his bosom when he thinks of the happiness he is about to create. He is so absorbed that he pays no attention to ers, and resolve, let who may scoff or sneer, that Pikes. Mr. Hume wants the army of a million what is going on around him. But presently he you will, like them, be true to the cause of hu- or so of names (with no "Puguese" among raises his head, and hears sounds from abroad. He finds that all around are reviling him. The errors and mistakes arising from his position are misrepresented and exaggerated. He is accused of the most odious crimes. He hears him- in future, give regularly, under their appropriate self called a Belshazzar, a Sardanapalus, a Nero, head, the movements &c., of the great political a Caligula, a Borgia. And now, must be aban- parties of the country, as a part of the history of small as possible don his designs? Must be refuse to give "the the times. As heretofore, we shall give the dodeathless boon of freedom to his fellow-men" ings of all, without taking part with any. because he is unjustly reproached? Shall he forfeit the happiness of himself and others to a feeling of resentment, however natural the feeling may be? No, the great monarch would go on, and all would sooner or later appland his

magnanimity. clamors around her. She goes straight on, looking neither to the right nor to the left. The eaglessils on while the crows caw around. Justice has been represented as blindfolded, so that she cannot see things around her, that might influence her decisions. She ought rather to have been represented with the keenest and clearest eyes. She sees so much, that she seems to see nothing. Her vision penetrates through surrounding obstacles, and she appears not to be-

"just and firm to his purpose." He is not to be So will our path become more fair, and we b shaken from his firm resoive by the looks of the blessed in doing. threatening tyrant, nor by the ardor of citizens urging him to wrong. The Christian standard ought certainly not to be lower than that of one whose eyes were never blessed by the light of revelation. The great men of the world have been those whom nothing could turn from the pursuit of the object they had in view. If we wish to be independent, this is the only course. The man who refuses to do a thing because others try to drive him is not independent. His conduct depends on that of others. He gives up his freedom. No matter what he may allege in justification, the fact is still the same that he is depsadent-that he is held in subjection, perhaps even by his worst enemies. The truly independent man is neither led, nor driven, nor deterred by the conduct of others. Whatever he sees fit to do, he does, let others say or do what they please. One man is driven to do a thing, another is driven not to do it-what superiority has the one over the other? Neither of the two act as he pleases; the one is as much a slave as the other. The only difference is that the former may have the virtue of humility, while the latter is filled with pride. The one with haughty air ratties his chains in the face of the world; the other strives to prevent his from making a noise.

"Let us never forget that every station in life is necessary; that each deserves our respect; that not the station itself, put the worthy fulfilment of its duties, does honor to the man; and that we only merit esteem in so far as we approach nearest to the perfect performance of the duties assigned to us in the order of things.

The Spirit of the Olden Time What should we be now, what should we do

now, on the question of alavery; were we influuced by the spirit of our Fathers! Hair-brained young, and hot-blooded old men.

easure a man's samily, sometimes, by the extent of his zeal in defence of human servitude and affect a deal of scorn and contempt for those who claim liberty for all as alike a common right and a common blessing.

Nav. the out and out perpetualist-he who calls slavery a divine institution, who proves it to be the distinction of the South-has your lover of freedom at advantage. He will allow no dis cussion. He calls hard names. He rises in stature, and swells in compass, while he hurls de nunciation after denunciation upon the madman or fanatic who dares dispute his assertion, or denies his right to be considered as the chosen

champion of freedom. Go where you will-in the halls of debate, o in casual street talk-and you will see this illustrated. Your true man of freedom-your real defender of human right-has almost always some qualification to make-there is no insolence, no dogmatism about him. Not so with his opponent! He spurns all misgivings, all logic, unhesitatingly. We speak generally. Of course there are exceptions-noble exceptions-in all places, and among all classes. But where we find one man ready to speak the truth calmly, on

ready to shrink from it. Did our fathers do so? Did the brave men o making them free. "I was in favor of emanci- al majesty of their bearing. They never dreamcounts of the doings of some of the Northern calmly, deliberately, set to work to prove that slavery was a divine institution, and that it was

> as at war with reason, humanity and religion. One example of their action-a lesson fit fo the best among us to study and imitate-we will

On the 18th October, 1774, our Fathers in the things; and this is the case in the slavery ques- Continental Congress, adopted a plan of association. This contained a great variety of arti-Our respect for the worth and intelligence of cles, and among them, one denouncing the slave that a Prime Minister knew as much of what some who have made such remarks, has led us trade. We quote it, and ask our readers to mark was going on outside of his office, as a grub in

in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, no sell our commodities or manufactures to those

Charles Humphreys,

DELAWARE.

MARYLAND.

VIRGINIA.

Mathew Tilghman,

Thomas Johnson,

George Washington

Richard Henry Lee,

Patrick Henry, Jr.,

Benjamin Harrison, Edward Pendleton.

William Hooper,

Henry Middleton,

Thomas Lynch,

Joseph Hughes,

R. Caswell.

NORTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Christopher Gadsden

William Paca,

Samuel Chase.

Richard Rland

Thomas Mifflin,

Edward Biddle,

Casar Rodney,

Thomas McKean,

George Ross.

George Read.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, John Dickinson, Nathaniel Folsom, MASSACHUSETTS BAY. Robert Treat Paine. John Adams SHOCE ISLAND.

CONNECTICET. Eliphalet Dyer,

S. Boerum, James Kensey,

William Livingston PENNSTLVANIA Joseph Galloway,

John Rutledge, Edward Rutledge When, then, any man reproaches you, reade for freedom as the only basis of good Government upon earth, point to these names, refresh yourself with the spirit which animated our fathmanity and right.

Speech of Senator Dix.

In our next we shall publish Senator Dix's un anwerable speech, on the Oregon Bill, We shall

That's the word! "Life is onward." If w use it rightly, it is onward, and upward, too .-But if it be abused, it is a warfare for low desires and low nims, it is a burden to ourselves, a wrong to others.

"Never look upon the past." Not if that past bear fruit! Not if it tell of progress! Not if Irish Repealers, has not only driven the English addresses, and endeavor to waken an interest in others may see in it good done for the race! But Reformers from them, but compelled them to behalf of free common schools. if it be barren, or marked with injustice, then gaze upon it, that you may know what to shun. and what you have to do.

"Try." He who says he will-he who fee that he can-need not sorrow for the past, nor for the future. He is safe. The present is his. Toil becomes sweet; duty, happiness; progress, certain. Try, amid sunshine and storm-in readers remember what the youth, manhood, old age, always to do that and render her substantial and enduring, though heathen poet, Horace, says of the man who is which is right, to avoid that which is wrong.

So says the poet. Hear and heed him:

Life is onward-use it With a forward aim; Toil is heavenly—choose it, And its warfare claim. Look not to another To perform your will:

Keep your warm hand still. Life is onward-never Look upon the past; It would hold you ever In its clutches fast. Now is your dominion. Weave it as you please;

Let not your own brother

Bind not the soul's pinion Life is onward-try it, Ere the day is lost; It bath virtue-buy it, At whatever cost.
If the world should offer

Every precious gem, Look not at the scoffer, Change it not for them Life is onward-heed it In each varied dress; Your own act can speed it On to happiness. His bright pinion o'er you,

Time waves not in vain, if Hope chant before you Her prophetic strain. Life is onward—prize it
In sunshine and in storm;
Oh! do not despise it
In its humblest form.
Hope and Joy together,
Standing at the goal,
Through life's darkest weather,
Becken on the seni.

Name tiles the Commercial

The Legislature of this State has desirred its political platform. It was passed with three in correspondent in the interior of Kentucky, from Senate, and four in the Hopse, against it. Whereas, Slavery is an evil of the first magnitude, murally and politically, and whatever may be the consequences, it is our duty to pro-hibit its extension in all cases where such pro-hibition is allowed by the Constitution: There-

I'wo months ago I handed a number of the Ex-Be it Revolved, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wiscousin, That the introducion of Slavery into this country is to be deepy deplored; that its extension ought to he prohibited by every constitutional barrier within the power of Congress; that in the admission of new territory into the Union, there ought to be converted him soundly. Last week when we an inhibitory provision against its introduction, unless clearly and unequivocally admitted by the Constitution—inasmuch as in all cases of plan is first to read some superior article in the ubiful construction, the rights of Man and paper to those with whom I have time to spare; he cause of Liberty ought to prevail. then if they become interested, loan them the paper and ask them to subscribe."

bles one to exercise.

efficient aid. Much have you done for the pu

and say, as said the one to whom our correspon-

He wonders that he should have been uninter-

ested so long. His lethargy in past times seem,

almost incredible, and, rousing himself to exer-

tion, he seeks to atom for the past by earnest

action in the present, and for the future. Nor

is he content to work abne. Friends and neigh-

bors must be awakened. He utters earnest

words. Those words are not spoken in vain

they are echoed back from many a sincere soul,

until at length a neighborhood, a whole com-

Nor does the influence pease here. It is won-

great subject. Thoughts, new, grand and inspir

perienced, of which, before, there was no concep-

tion. Life becomes more interesting and attract

Not even here does the influence end. When

ice a community has been roused to right think

ng and earnest feeling on one subject, it is ready

jects. A people once electrified by true thoughts

on a great subject, cannot easily sink into men-

tal or moral death. Once made alive, it wil

part. Let a community be interested in the great

subject of freedom, and it cannot possibly re

main indifferent to other matters of deep con

cern. It will become interested in education, in

pertaining to the well-being and genuine pros-

perity of society; and having become interested

deeply, thoroughly interested, it will not rest un

til its thoughts are translated into deeds, and it

hopes become realities. A right thinking peopl

Such is the immeasurable influence which

may be exerted by one mind. A single thought

taking possession of a single mind, may change

If then, readers and friends, you think our pe

per calculated to do good; if you feel that it ma

rect thinking on this all-important subject of

freedom, then we pray you, do what you can t

extend its circulation, and increase its influence

Do it for the sake of the paper, for the sake o

the cause, and for the sake of every good work

Schools in Indiana.

The Legislature of Iudiana, at its recent ses

ion passed an act submitting the question of fre

persons between the ages of 5 and 21, and of the

catire adult population of the State, it is estimated

ted that at least 38,000 are unable to read an

The accounts we are receiving from all part

of the country represent the Wheat crops as far

surpassing in abundance and quality, the yield

Edward Charless, Esq., died on the 22d ult.a.

ced his apprenticeship in 1810. He establishe

"Nothing can cover his high fame but Heaven!

No pyramid set off his memory But the eternal substance of his greatness."

Virginia Crops.

sailed from Pensacola on the 26th ult., for New

York. The-sloop-of-war Germantown and

Saratoga, steamers Irish and water Witch, and

two or three small schooners are to remain at

home squadron are to proceed north.

ment of Washington:

drought."

right acting people is a happy people.

ennoble, redeem a community, a nation.

tellectual, moral and religious, and is conthi

continue to live, until it becomes vital in every

ive. It ceases to be existence and becomes life.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives are requested to use their influence to insert into the organic act for the Government of any new territory already acquired or hereafter to be acquired, that is now free, an of slavery or involuntary servitude into said

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, shereby requested immediately to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives, to be by them laid before Congress.

Ireiand.

We take it that Ireland as regards its active resistance to England, is, for the present, over- dent alludes, that "It is all nonsense, that they stroy the Republic.

Say what we may about Mitchell's conduct, effort to obtain it. he has become its victim.

this. The one relies upon "Pikes," the other upon "Petitions." The Irish would break and one which does not cease to concern us, down Lord John Russel by force. The English though we may not be concerned about it. labor to drive him into measures by force of public opinion. Douglas Jerrold illustrates this

very properly, in the following article: "Lord John Russel has declared that the peoe kernel of a nut knows of the outer earth. However, a certain section of men, calling themselves Chartis's-for Chartism, in its moral earnestness, disavows pike and bludgeon as instruments of persuasion-have, within the past week, done their best to justify Lord Russell in his bad position. These men yell for revolution, and thus affright those who are prepared to advance by moral means. Now, the bludgeon must be made harmless by opinion-the pike must be turned saide by argument. Therefore we call upon all earnest reformers to respond to the invitation of Mr. Hume expressed in the subjoined letter, written by him to the chairman of the Preston Reform League:-

"London, 6, Bryanstone-square,

"Sin:-I beg to say, in reply to your letter, from public meetings or otherwise, confined to the inhabitants of the several districts, and I recommend that the petitions be presented through the medium of the representatives for the respective localities where such petitions are ori-

"As I find it impossible to reply separately to the numerous letters which are addressed to me from different parts of Great Britain, inquiring by what means co-operation can be best afford ed to the reform movement, I have availed my-self of this mode of sending you an answer, in order that it may be read by my correspondents for right thinking and earnest feeling on all sub generally in the columns of the public press.

"I am, sir, your obedient serv't., "Mr. W. Livesey, Chairman, Preston, Lan-

"P. S. I recommend great care in receiving ignatures, and only those residing in the cality, as much discredit has been brought upon petitions by the insertion of fictitious names

Let Lord John Bussell be beaten down to petitions. Let the Minister be buried under a

neap of parchment. Throughout the country meetings are taking place. Let them be multiplied: and thus let weapons of invincible proof-weapons of opinion-be exhibited wherewith to carry the Treasury-to command the Exchequer-so that must eventually be a right acting people, and a chesp government to the triumph of the day. A pike-and-bluegeon Chartist has very ingen nously notified the exact time for an attack on the Bank, so that the military my be unprepar-ed! Sagacious general! Now, the real reformer can well afford to give the Treasury warning; inasmuch as he will attack and carry it too. by means against which troops and parks of cannon are helpless-namely, by the might of Therefore, we say, Petitions, not be instrumental in awakening any minds to con them) to make his attack on the 20th.

Lord John, to such a petition, may use "I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen Upon a parchment, and against this fire,

Therefore, let a million and more signatures be ready by the 20th, to make the Premier as

This is the right spirit, and points out the true way. Men acting in this spirit, and in this schools to the people at the election in Augus way, cannot be silenced or conquered. And we next. There are in Indiana upwards of 320,000 venture to affirm, that the English Reformers will carry their point, and that if the Irish Reformers could now be induced to unite with them, that they, too, would triumph. Violence, write. The State Education Society has appoint bloody revolution, are not the instruments of ed Judge Kinney of Terre Haute, a specie redress for Ireland. Indeed, the course of the agent to travel throughout the State and deliver sustain the government. Not that they justify the wrongs done to Ireland! These they bold ly expose, and bitterly denounce. Mitchell, in their view, has been seduced into wrong-doing by the injustice of the State. And now, that the supremacy of the law has been vindicated. we do hope that the British Government may be induced to remedy the real ills of Ireland,

Suicide. N. P. Russell, an old and spulent merchan

of Boston, and formerly a State Senator, committed suicide at Nahant, last week, while lathe oldest printer in the city, having commenboring under temporary alienation of mind .-He arose in the night, about one o'clock, went to the beach, where he left his closk and his ted it for fifteen years, with great ability. hat, with his name in it, and the next morning his body was found floating near by. He had a daughter, who committed suicide about fifteen

It is reported that, during the present year, 4,000 pauper boys and girls will be sent from Ireland to Australia, and ten thousand others will be shipped from England to the same colo-

"Does the Court understand you to say, Mr. Jones, that you saw the Editor of the 'Augur of Freedom' intoxicated?"

"Not at all, sir; I merely said, that I have seen him frequently so flurried in his mind that he would undertake to cut out copy with the snuffers-that's all."

The dedication of the new Observatory a Amherst College, Mrss., took place on Wednes day, June 5th. An address was made by Pres't-Hitchcock, and an oration by Wm. B. Calhounafter which some two hundred ladies and gentlemen dined together in the Amherst House.

Ecsignation of Gov. Shunk.

Gov. Shunk, the Executive of Pennsylvania, who, it is stated in a despatch, has resigned that for the reception of the officers and soldiers of office, has been in bud health for some time, the Kentucky Regiments, returning from Mexwhich compelled him to take that step.

Friends, tio and Do Likewise.

We received recently a letter from a valued It is no longer a disputed point, whether slavery shall be discussed in the Senate, and which we make the following extracts, as illus-House of Representatives. That great defender trative of the influence which a deep interest in our cause and a wisegeal in advencing it, ena- of the great "fact"-Mr. Carmon-has thrown himself into the arena, and proposes distinctly to make and meet the issue. "I am able to report progress, slow but sure.

So be it. No man can ask more of him. He aminer to two or three gentlemen, and one of possesses a mighty intellect; no writer is more them remarked, "It is all nonsense. I care condensed; no speaker more forcible. But with nothing about slavery." He read the paper, all his power, he has undertaken a task which however, and the next time I met him asked for no man can perform—because, however wrong another, which I chierfully furnished, and that may be tolerated or defended, the Eternal Law of the Eternal God will be sure in the end, to met, he said, "I must have the Examiner. My overthrow it, even though it were upheld by hosts of mighty intellects, and defended by armies millions strong. Nor will Mr. Calhoun's ultra grounds help

He denies that men are born free and equal. Many thanks, friends, for your prompt and His denial of the great truth of the declaraper and for the cause. Grateful for the service already rendered, we hope that you will continue still to co-operate with us, though we can so extreme—his argument so refined—his deduc- of that State for that year, are specified. Pre territory, except as a punishment for crime, of ue still to co-operate with us, though we can so extreme—his argument so refined—his deduction so palpably incorrect—that few felt its perness of advancing a cause very dear to your tinency, and fewer still acknowledged its justice. rion by which to estimate the value of like pro Such friends we need and value, and many did not refer to the race! He declared the child ded by them, to a considerable extent in making such we rejoice in possessing. To all such we only was born! As if rights could be given the estimates which follow: would say "persevere, speak the right word in without embracing the whole nation! Mr. Calhoun enumerates three causes as leadthe right time." Many may at first turn away

ing to disunion;-the last as being certain to de-

care nothing about slavery. Persevere—they The first is, the ordinance of 1787. Marvelous discovery! Who passed it? Southmust care about it, and after a little while, they there is a dash of daring about it that awakens will find that they do can about it. No man, ern men! Who ceded the North-western terour sympathy, and enlists our better feelings with the heart and mind of a man, can help car ritory? Virginia, a slave-holding State! The He is no common man-no holiday here. He ing about slavery. It is a suject of too much truth is, that the whole country, at that time, believed that a reform was necessary, and in the importance to be regarded with indifference. It looked to the gradual, but certain extinction of Bal in favor of free States, comes too near us all affects too intimately our slavery, legislated with this view. Were our No. of cattle in the seven The great difficulty in regard to Irish affairs is, interests, and the interests of fathers all blind? Was Mr. Jefferson, who supthat the Irish reformers are not practical. The the community in which we live, for any one to ported it, ignorant or misled? Why, if anydifference between them and the English shows push it aside as a matter of no concern. It is thing in the world shows the wisdom of our rev- Bal. in favor of free States, olutionary ancesfors, it is this ordinance of 1787. No. of sheep in the seven For, where should we be—what would our couna matter of concern, of deep and vital concern. try have been-without the Free North West! If we desire to point out a people great and pros. Bal. in favor of free States, 5,963,598 Many a man, who at first turns aside from the perous; States mighty in resource, mighty in social position and political strength, we invari-Examiner, or any other paper or pamphlet devoted to the discussion of this momentous subably select the States of the North West. Yet Bal, in facer slave States ... 2,376,346 ject, with impatierce and petulance, on having the first cause of disunion, according to Mr. Calthe subject often presented to him and in the houn, is this very act-the glorious ordinance right spirit, becomes deeply interested. He of 1789-which gives, and secures to it all its soon is convinced that neither as a citizen nor prosperity, power, wealth and happiness! as a man, can he justify himself for indifference.

The second cause assigned is, the Missouri Compromise. Wonderful announcement! What! is that neasure denounced at the North so bitterly, to Bal. in favor of free States, 3,013,125 be denounced, with equal bitterness at the South? Are we to have one set of men declaring in the free States, "accursed be those who yielded it" and another set of men in the slave States de- Bal. in favor free States .. 21,428,906 the south, the Constitution, and the Country?" Bushels of same in the So it would seem. The Missouri Compromise is munity, finds itself moved as the soul of one the second link leading to disunion! How? It Bal. in favor free States, 10,315,799 localised slavery. It granted to Missouri her demand; but limited it to that State. What is Stave States, The free States were overpowered -The slave-power obtained all it asked. Nay, the Compromise was the work of a Southern ing, are awakened. Minds are rapidly developnan HENRY CLAY. Could be, and his associates, ed, and in their development, a happiness is exhave been so blind to State interests-to Southern rights-as to aid in destroying both? So avs Mr. Calhoun! Let those believe it who

The third and final act-will be the limitation of slavery in new territory. Stranger yet! What is our Government? Wherein consists its excellence? What is its uling principle? It is a Fazz Government .-Freedom is its end. Freedom is the great motive which directs it. True, slavery exists among us. But it is a State institution; the creature of positive law; partial in its extent. The naion, as a nation-the Government of the United tates, as a Government can no more create sinvery, as Mr. Adams said, than it can create a king. Travelers tell us, that the Despots of Europe, with the view of frightening their people at the very name of Republicanism, have which the men of the United States, are represented as standing, whip in hand over the laporers, and driving themas slaves to their work! Free Americans could, as matters now standdenounce the lie and prove it. But did the Government of the United States say by act, "this is our institution, we will create and protect it," et that Government, in the face of the world, by solemn deed nationalise slavery-and there Bal, in favor slave States .. 121,795 is not a despot in the old world, who would not raised in 6 slave States, mock at our very name, nor a free spirit there. Tons do. in 7 free States, which would not scoff at and denounce us as the worst of all panders to injustice—the most recreant to every principle of human freedom. Yet unless slavery be made the supreme law of the land, Mr. Cainoun says the Republic is de-

What its aim? What its end? We need not shut our eyes to the fact, that power, or to shake this Union to its centre .-Henry Clay was regarded by them as their direct foe. It was for him, that this blow was intended, and had be been nominated by the Philadelphia Convention, they would have waged a war of extermination against him in the South .-He is out of the way, and now comes Gen Cass, and these perpetualists seize upon him as if they would force him to say what they wished .-"They will leave this question of Slavery," say they "neither to Congress, nor to the people of the Territories; and if Mr. Cass does not say slaveholders may go where they please with their slaves, he shall receive no vote of theirs." "Nor will Gen Taylor," add they. What then? of any previous year. The prospect of Corn is What then, pray tell us? Why, that Mr. Calalso very good. It will be seen by referring to the Foreign News, that the prospects abroad are houn, or some good perpetualist shall be elected President of the United States, and thus arrest not worse than those at home. Unless there all danger of disunion-heal up now and ever should be an unusually heavy demand for exmore the sad evils caused by the mistaken orportation, the price will not reach a very high linance of 1787, and the Missouri Compromise, and the proposed Wilmot Proviso! The people of this Union are out of their teens, thank

St. Louis, in the 50th year of his age. He was the St. Louis Republican in 1822, and conduc-A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot suggests the following from Beaumont and Fletcher as a fitting inscription for the National Monu-

> The steamer M. B. Hamer arrived here or Tuesday, from New Orleans, with Capt. Riddle's company of the 4th regiment Ohio volunteers and Capt. Taylor's company of the Mary-

The steamer Bulletin reached Portland, same day, with 400 men of the 4th Indiana regiment, under command of Col. Gorman. They marched up to the city, where they took passage on the The Cauberland, the flag ship of Com. Perry, Swiftsure for Madison. Most of them were in an almost destitute condition, their clothes being worn out, and some were even bare-footed.

The agriculture of the seven free States, Hampshire, Mussechusette, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, compared with that of the six slave States, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

We will now proceed to compare the agriculural productions of the seven free, with those of the six slave States, constituting together, the original thirteen States of the Union.

the quantity of articles raised in the different States, but in most instances leaves their value undetermined. Lest the prices at which I have stimated the various articles, may appear high to the Kentacky reader, I would remind him of agricultural pursuits in the former than in the that which he knows already, if he will reflect a noment, that most agricultural productions in the Atlantic States are worth from fifty to one hundred per cent, more, than they are in the tion of Independence, and the grounds on which States in the interior. I have the State census he based it, excited merriment in the Senate. of Massachusetts, for 1844-5, before me, in And with god reason. His proposition was which the prices of the agricultural productions He dwelt on the word created. As if our fathers ductions in other Atlantic States, I shall be gui-

Pennsylvania, in 1810.

No. of horses and mules
in the six slave States viz: Detaware, Mary-land, Virginia, N. Caro-lina, S. Carolina, and Georgia, in 1810.....

No. of Swine in the 6 slave Bushels of wheat raised in the seven free States... Bushels raised in the six-

Bal. in favor of free States, 8,442,149 Rushels of Barley raised Bushels of oats raised in

Bushels buckwheat rais Bal. in favor free States, 5,111,538 Bushels of corn raised in the six slave States... Rushels raised in the sev

Bal. tu favor slave States, 69,931,740 Pounds of wool grown in the 7 free States Ral, in favor free States, 2:980,093 Pounds of hops grown in the 7 free States..... Pounds grown in the six

Ral, in favor free States... Bushels of Potatoes rais-Bal, in favor free Stutes. . . 16,579,092 Bal. in favorfree States. . . 5,702,379 Pounds of Tobacco raised Pounds raised in the sev-Pounds of rice raised in

Bal, in favor slave States .. 116,285,431 Pounds of Cotton raised Pounds of wax produced in the six slave States... Pounds produced in the seven free States..... Bal, in form slace States .. Gallons of wine made in the six slave States....

Balance in favor of free States

Value of the products of market gardens in

Value of the products of the dairy in the saver

Balance in favor of free States ...

Total bal, in favor of the 7 free States.

that if the slave States are not engaged as ex-

voted to agriculture than the free States. We

States over the six slave States in regard to

manufactures and commerce. We have even

found that the manufactures and commerce of

er than those of the whole six slave States. And

Bal, in favor clave States, Pounds of silk concouns produced in the seven free states What is the meaning of this extravagance? Pounds produced in the the perpetualists are resolved to extend their Bal. in favor free States... Pounds of mapie Sugar made in 7 free States... Pounds made in the six slave States ... Bal, in favor free States, 12,152,323 Cords of wood sold in the seven free States. Bal. in favor free States, 1,652,595 Value of family goods made in the seven free Value of same made in the six slave States ... Balance in favor of free States. Value of products of orchards in the seven

The idea that the limitation of slavery will destroy the Union is absurd in the extreme. It is insulting to the people to suppose that this cause could produce such a disaster. We say, never, as we regard our present or future hopes, our fair name, the common liberty we enjoy, NEVER, LET SLAVERY BE NATIONALISED OR EX-

land battalion, in all 138 men.

The Fairfax (Va.) Newsof the 1st inst., says: The steamer Belle of the West arrived, same The harvest is over in this region; and the quality of the grain is excellent and the quantity day, from New Orleans with 300 Massachusetta more than an average crop. The corn looked very well, but the oats had suffered from the

> Alabama U. S. Seunter. The Governor of Alabama has appointed Hon.

Pensacola. The other vessels belonging to the Wm. R. King, U. S. Senator from that State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Bagby, who goes to Russia as minister. Mr. A Committee has been appointed in this city King was the late minister of the United States the result at which we have arrived, justify this The court will shortly convene again at Morin Paris, and previous to that was in the Senate inference. True, they are engaged almost exfor many years.

Facts and Reflections for the Consideration | truth in our calculations, the agricultural pro-

ductions of the seven free States are of much greater value than are those of the ax slave States. But a few more facts will enable us to

present this sulject in a still stronger light-

States, 1,0:29,478
Total number of persons engaged

Hence it appears that though the agricultural

to arrive at satisfactory results. We will here

By estimating the value of the yearly products

of each State, an I dividing the same by the num-

ber of persons employed in making these pro-ducts, we find the average value produced by

each person; and by comparing the results of

cover the comparative productiveness of Agri-

want for our art ument.

results themselves.

cultural labor in the States. This is what we

Professor Tucker, late of the University of

Virginia, in his useful book, on the progress of

population, &c., has given in detail a calcula-tion of this sort. He was certainly not partial

to the North in his estimates. We have care-

fully examined them, and think that his value-

tions of products are in some particulars erro-

neous. We think, also, that he has omitted some

elements necessary to an accurate result. We have, therefore, in our own calculations arrived

far as our argument is concerned, the difference

is immaterial. We can, therefore, assure you,

fellow-citizens, that no sort of calculation found

ed on anything I ke truth or reason, can bring

We have not room here for the partculars that

enter into the calculations: we can only give the

The general results, according to both M:

In New England, agricultural industry value

person employed
In the middle States of New York, New Jer-

sey, and Pennsylvania, the average is about two

And in the old slave States, South of the Fo

Tucker and ourselves are as follows:

seventy dollars to the hand.

let Dr. Ruffner, of Virginia, speak again -

959,546

69,939

Total number of persons engaged

in agriculture in the six slave

in agriculture in the seven free

Difference in favor of slave States, The United States census for 1840, specifies productions of the free States are of much greater value than are those of the slave States, there is a much less tumber of persons employed in latter. Hence, too, we conclude that agricultural labor is much less productive in the free than in the slave States. To ascertain the amount produced by each hand in a year, it would be necessary to deduct from the aggregate value of the products, as above stated, the value of the stock on hand at the commencement of the year This calculation I shall not enter upag, upi having sufficient data before me, to be enabled

No. of horses and mules in the seven free States viz: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, N. York, N. Jersey, and 1,008,991 at \$30 \$69,911,000

\$8,553,500 \$15,193,000 at results somewant different from his; yet to

an annual value, averaging about one hundred and eighty dollars to the hand, that is, for each 58,402 hundred and sixty-five or two hundred and

omac, the average is about one hundred and thirty dollars to the hand. This, according to our calculation, he rather above the average for East Virginia, but below that for West Virginia. \$7,331,671 The average for all Virginia is about one hun nouncing the authors of it, as "arch traitors to Bushels of rye raised in the 7 free States 12.875,123 at 70 eta \$9.612.586 dred and thirty-eight dollars. Thus it appears by the best evidence which the case admits of, that the farmers of the middle States, with their free labor, produce more then twice as great a value to the hand, as the farmers and planters of the old slave States, and that even the New Englanders, on their poor 151,918 soils and under their wintery sky, make asaris forty per cent more, to the hand than the old 82,435,193 the advantage of their valuable staples, cutton 17,218,493

In Maryland, the result is intermediate between the average of the North and that of the South; and this agrees strikingly with her condition as a half-slave State; for lower Maryland is cultivated by negroes, and has a languishing agriculture, as well as a stationary population \$1,263,113 but upper Maryland is cultivated by free labor. and has a thriving agriculture with a growing population. These results, founded on the best evidence and confirmed by general observation, are for substance indubitably correct, and cannot be

\$1,651,4171

\$59,960

SIGGIS

\$1,215,232

34,299

25,071

1,955,006 do

\$95,854 overthrown. Now it is admitted on all hands, that slave abor is better adapted to agriculture, than to any other branch of industry; and that if not \$11,719,773 good for agriculture, it is really good for noth-

ng. Therefore, since in agriculture, slave labor is proved to be far less productive than free labor discery is demonstrated to be not only unprofi-

earn anything for him that employs it. The testion is between free labor and slave labor He that chooses to employ a sort of labor, that yields only half as much to the hand as another sort would yield, makes a choice that is not only auprofitable, but deeply injurious to his

Agriculture in the slave States may be charterised in general by two epithets-extensive xhaustine-which in all agricultural countries forebode two things-impacerishment-depopulation. The general system of slaveholding farmers and planters, in all times and places, ha been, and now is, and ever will be, to cultivate nuch land, badly, for present gain-in short, b kill the goose that lays the golden egg. They cannot do otherwise with laborers who work by compulsion, for the benefit only of their masters; and whose sole interest in the matter is to do as little and to consume as much as possi-

By way of illustrating the truth of the Doc tention of the reader to our "fixed facts,"

triumph and self-satisfaction, is now satisfied,

tlebum, we will here state a fact or two and we have done. \$2.307,487 Total value of the butter and cheese

\$10,496,021 of New York, - - . \$ Total value of the cotton and rice crop of South Carolina, -Balance in favor of butter and cheese, 4,055,622 Total value of the potato crop of N. York, Total value of the cotton and rice

the world is not made of cotton Indian Difficuitles Apprehended. Some time since, the citizens of St. Croix

"lynched" an Indian of the Chippeway tribe. The Indians are very much incensed against the whites, and difficulties are apprehended in conequence. The following we take from the Proirie du Chien Patriot: Large war bands of these Indians are collect

reflect a little upon this result. He must see, eral cannons, a quantity of ammunition, and a number of stands of arms to be used if necessary against the Indians.

tensively in manufactures and commerce as the A requisition has been made for 200 regular troops from Jefferson Barracks, to proceed forthfree States, it is not because they are more dewith to that district to repel any descent the Inhave seen the vast superiority of the seven free New Era, 6th fast

The Court of Inquiry.

The court of inquiry came to a decision on Saturday last; but the President has not yet al-lowed it to be made public. My opinion is that

the slave States are devoted to agriculture! Does ned, others are in the same predicament.

inference. True, they are engaged almost ex-clusively in agriculture, but if there be any

(iav

and H Me

\$35,561 tor's closing remarks we will here call the at-\$31,109 which we have often had occasion to refer to

Total area of the aforesaid six slave States in square miles, Total area of the aforesaid seven free States in square miles,

Difference in favor of slave States in It is hoped that our friend, who has wielded his agricultural wand with an air of so much

either that he has been honestly mistaken, or, 6,491,413 that he has been mulish and bigoted, we are not \$697,438 particular which. For the benefit of our old friend, Gen. Quat-

crop of South Carolina, -

Bulance in favor of potatoes, - -It is hoped that the General is satisfied, that

It is hoped that our old friend who has here-tofore warded off all our arguments against slav-infantry, commanding Fort Snelling, hus turned ery with his agricultural wand, will pause and over to the use of the citizens of St. Croix, sev-

The Washington correspondent of the Baltithe one free State of New York are vastly great- more Sun says in his letter of the 6th inst:

the grand—the omnipotent argument that we hear constantly urged, in explanation, and in Gen. Pillow will be acquitted of nearly, if not all justification of this astonishing contrast, is, that